

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, January 13, '55.

H. A. BILLINGS, Esq., is our authorized General Agent for the Herald of Freedom, and all his contracts pertaining to the paper will be binding on the firm. Letters addressed to us at Buffalo, N. Y., will be promptly attended to by him. Emigrating parties and individuals, en route for Kansas, passing through Buffalo, are requested to give him a call at his office, No. 20 Niagara Temperance House.

Questions Answered.

A couple of gentlemen join in writing us from Gouldsborough, N. Carolina, desiring a general description of the country, of the fertility of the soil; what it is best adapted to, &c. They inquire "whether the soil is sandy or mingled with clay? What is the temperature of the climate? the surface of the country? the size of the water courses? and are there good mill streams? Is the land subject to pre-emption, or how can claims be secured? What is the state of society, and what religious denominations are most prominent? Is there any of the society of Friends? Where is the village of Wakarusa? Is it situated on a river? and if so, is it navigable? How far, and which is the best route for us from North Carolina to get there? Is there any, or many slaves there? What is the probability of its becoming a free State? Is the land now in market? How long have you been there? "We are aware," continues the writer, "that editors have much to do without heeding such a letter; but we are extremely anxious for the information; and as you are advocating the cause of freedom and the settlement of the country, we hope you will impart it to us. We wish to settle in a free State, and hope to lend our influence in making Kansas such."

To give the querists all the information they desire would require several columns, and more time in preparing an answer than we can possibly spare from other matters. As to a general description of the country, it can be gathered more fully from the notes of a trip up the Kansas, in July last, by Geo. S. PARK, Esq., of the Parkville Luminary, published in the first number of the HERALD OF FREEDOM, and from the late speech of Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON in Baltimore, published in the second number of the Herald, than from any other source we are aware of. There are also articles in each of those numbers on the depth and fertility of the soil which are reliable. As to its adaptation, its resources have not been sufficiently developed to allow us to state specifically; however, from its near locality to Missouri, which has a similar soil and climate, we suppose it is susceptible of raising similar productions, which are chiefly corn and hemp. Wheat we think is not so sure a crop as in some other localities, because of the too great fertility of the soil.—Peach and apple grow here luxuriantly. Sweet and the common potato, are said to be of sure growth. It is perhaps as well adapted to the raising of horses and cattle as any country in the world, and we are not sure but we should say that it is better qualified for stock raising than for anything else. Nature has been lavish in her arrangements for supplying domestic animals with food; and all that seems necessary for man to do is to cut and give out their winter stores, and shield them from the inclemency of the weather.

The soil is of a rich black muck, ranging in depth from eighteen inches to five feet. In the western part of the Territory it is said to be sandy.

The temperature can best be inferred from the meteorological table which we published last week, and continue in this number. The thermometer is said to have risen as high as 110 degrees in the shade in the summer; but this is extremely rare.

The surface of the country is high and undulating, resembling old ocean in a storm. It is just what the agriculturist, of all others, would desire it to be.

The tributaries of the Kansas are of various sizes, from small streams up to those which in times of high water would float the largest ships. At the present time the beds of nearly all these streams are dry; from the effects of the protracted drouth, which has lasted since July last, with slight exceptions.

There are no good mill sites in the eastern part of the Territory. About seventy-five miles west of here the country is more broken; and it is said mill sites are plenty.

Upon the subject of pre-emption, read the various articles in the three numbers of the HERALD on that subject. We are inclined to the opinion that a pre-emption claim, as such, cannot be made on unsurveyed lands; however, the act of July 22d, 1854, seems to render the subject doubtful. It will be found in this number of our paper, on the inside.

Society is in rather a chaotic state, and will require much time to organize. Houses and protection from the inclemency of the season seem to be the first demand of our natives, after which society will be looked after.

There is a Mission of Friends among the Indians some ten miles this side of Westport; but we know of no other organization of that denomination in the Territory.

Wakarusa has been subsequently named Lawrence, which is about forty miles up the Kansas river, and on its south bank, some six miles above the mouth of Wakarusa, which empties into the Kansas.

The Kansas river is navigable with boats drawing not more than eighteen inches of water most of the year; and for about three months with large boats.

We are not acquainted with the facilities of traveling in North Carolina; but would suppose the nearest railroad route from Washington city to the Ohio river, and from there to St. Louis, the preferable one. The distance must be from eighteen to two thousand miles.

There are but very few slaves in the Territory. South of the Kansas river there are probably none, save those in the possession of the Indians, or the Methodist Mission. North of the river there are said to be a very few in the region of Fort Leavenworth, mostly owned by government officials.

If the eastern emigration in the spring is as great as we have reason to believe, there can be but little doubt about the issue. It must eventually be a free State; but the struggle will be a severe one.

The land is not in market, but is open for settlement; and when surveyed, can be pre-empted, and held until offered for sale. Until sold it is not subject to taxes, hence those who have possession of their claims desire it to remain in that condition as long as possible before being thrown into market.

We have several other letters asking information, which will be given weekly until fully answered. These will post the reader more fully than through any other channel.

Capitalists.

We are acquainted with no place which holds out advantages for the investment of capital equal to those in this city. There is a certainty of Lawrence becoming a great point. The efforts of its enemies to destroy it are but stimulants to hurry it to greatness. Half a dozen steam saw-mills could be set to work immediately to advantage, and kept constantly supplied with timber. An iron foundry and finishing shop would monopolize for years the business of the Territory. There is none, in fact, of importance between this and St. Louis. A good engine shop is a desideratum which must be looked after immediately. There is no necessity of sending to St. Louis for every engine wanted in all this Territory, and it must not be done.

Besides these, a paper mill—it would be a mine of wealth to any person able to put one in operation. All the paper now used in western Missouri, as indeed in Iowa, is received through St. Louis.—Excellent and unfailing springs of water can be found suitable for the purpose; and rags, which are now valueless, can be bought at a low price in any quantity. Merchants—there is an opening here immediately for at least a dozen. In fact, we believe a wholesale establishment would do a good business. Manufacturers of agricultural implements would find no competition this side of St. Louis; and cabinet-makers could supply half of Missouri with furniture, if they had capital to embark in the business properly. We want no "one-horse" establishments, as we have an unlimited field to operate in, and capital only can set all the various machinery in motion needed for so large a field of enterprise.

We hope with the first opening of spring to see the capital of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania making its way to central America, where it is of meeting an adequate reward for its investment. Two thousand dollars will accomplish more now than ten thousand will a few years hence.

Cotton Cloth.

From the immense quantities of the above article sold in this place, it is very evident it has entered into use in other forms than that practiced in the eastern States. We are told that some persons have been known to buy as many as ten pieces at a time for their own consumption. The curious reader who will take the trouble to look in upon our pioneer residences will soon discover where the cotton muslin goes to which is brought into Kansas. In the first place it is used for roofing; some giving the cloth a coat of tar, with a sprinkling of lime. It is very generally used for lining up rooms in the inside, and if papered afterwards, makes a warm and comfortable ceiling, and would very likely be mistaken for a plastered wall. It has been, until quite recently, used mostly for doors. The eastern reader wonders at the necessity of a resort to such expedients for finishing up rooms; but if he was acquainted with the difficulty of getting material for plastered walls, or of course his surprise would cease. We have limestone in abundance all around us; but it has to be manufactured before it is ready for use. We have timber, too; but experience tells us it is impossible for one steam saw-mill to cut timber sufficient to supply the numerous wants of a large colony, and hence the more necessary articles are first provided, before lathing and other material for inside finishing are looked after. For a long time to come we opine the coarser quality of cotton cloth will be in very great demand; and those bringing stocks of goods here will bear the fact in mind, and bring on a heavy supply. We would suggest, further, that the coarsest articles of wall paper be supplied in abundance.

FOWLER & WELLS, New York, have in press, and will shortly publish, "The Kansas Region," by MAX GREENE, embracing description of scenery, climate, wild productions, capabilities of soil, with the commercial and other resources of the Territory. The work is original, and will embrace about 150 pages; price only 25 cents. Will the publishers oblige us with a copy?

We are requested to state that Rev. WM. HALL, of the Baptist denomination, will preach at the boarding-house of KANEKAY & FAY, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and in the evening.

Corrections.

A gentleman lately from Pennsylvania, arrived in this city on Sunday evening last, and called at our office on Monday morning. He stated that every variety of stories were told him in regard to Kansas from the time he arrived at St. Louis. It was represented that people were dying here by scores, literally starving to death. The town of Lawrence was nearly depopulated. All who were able to get out of the place had done so; and the rest were left to their fate. This story was not told in one place only; but reported everywhere along the route with additions, and an air of apparent sincerity. Houses, they said, there were none—the people invariably craped in tents, or in the open air; and the climate—it was the worst in the world.

To say that there is not a word of truth in all these assertions, would be the easiest mode of disposing of the question; but we feel that a more extended statement of facts may be essential to the eastern reader. Provisions, instead of being scarce, are very plenty, and can be bought in any quantity at prices much lower than in the eastern market, as our list of "Prices Current" will amply prove. Beef, as good as we ever saw, can be bought by the quarter at five and six cents a pound; nice steak at eight cents. Pork, corn fed, is sold at six and seven cents; mutton, a considerable less. Flour is \$5 50 per hundred pounds, in sacks. Groceries of all kinds only a shade higher than eastern prices.

Money is more abundant here than in the East, as is evident from the fact that we have little else than a gold and silver currency, and that laborer, whether educated or otherwise, brings remunerating prices. When common laborers can get \$1 50 a day for their work in cash at night, and board is but \$2 50 to \$3 a week, no one should talk about hard times.

As to sickness, there is no more than is common to the same number of persons in the most healthy town in New England; and thus far, since our residence in the Territory, we have not been made acquainted with but a single death, and that was a case in which the disease was brought from the East.

Our houses are not what we desire, nor what they will be by the arrival of another autumn. Three months ago there were no residences here other than tents; now there are over ninety in the city limits, and new ones are added daily. San Francisco, surrounded with all her mineral wealth, and her thousands of adventurers, never improved more rapidly than Lawrence has done.

The truth is, Missourians are aware that Lawrence is destined to rival any town of their west of St. Louis, and with calamity her citizens attempt to put us down; but they will wake up some morning and find that detraction has not accomplished its purpose, and that we still live and prosper in spite of their malice. A great manufacturing and commercial city is destined to grow up in an incredible short time at Lawrence, and no misrepresentations can prevent the accomplishment of so desirable a result.

Topeka.

A new town site with the above name has been selected, and is now rapidly filling up with eastern people. It is located about twenty-five miles above this point, on the Kansas river, and will probably be a point of considerable importance. Several of our most active business men are connected with the movement, and they are bound to make it "go-ahead." It is said there is a fine country around it, and that nature has been prolific in her bounties. A steam saw mill, and all the various appliances of civilization, will be introduced there upon the first renewal of navigation in the spring. The name is said to be the original Indian one for the Kansas river. A friend who resides in the vicinity, promises to give a description of the place, and keep us fully advised of transpiring events.

Company from Kentucky.

A gentleman on a tour of observation in this Territory, from Kentucky, called at our office on Saturday last. He represented a company of about one hundred persons, composed of farmers and every class of mechanics, who purpose removing to this Eden of the world at an early day in the spring. He expressed himself delighted with the country.—Whether they will locate a new point, or settle in the vicinity of some of the many town sites already selected, he was not decided. We hail with pleasure every actual settlement made in the Territory, whether by people of the northern or southern States; and if the final question of freedom or slavery is left to the real voter, we have no fears as to the result.

Sabbath School.

A Sabbath School was organized in this city on last Sabbath, under the auspices of Mr. SIMMONS, who has built an office on Main street, and generously thrown it open for the religious education of the children of this place on the Sabbath. He is entitled to the warmest thanks of the public for his labors in their behalf. Who is there who will be equally liberal in furnishing a house for a day school?

On Christmas last, cars were run through from Chicago, on the Illinois Central R. R., to Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio river. This gives us a new route of travel to the east, from St. Louis.

Any person in possession of news from any part of the Territory, will confer a favor on us by acquainting us with the fact.

The Professions.

Several members of the legal profession have written us inquiring what the prospects would be here for a good lawyer. We hardly know how to answer. We believe the professions are six times as well represented as other branches of business. Should a farmer, mechanic, or any class of persons relying upon labor for support write us inquiring the prospects, we should readily say in reply, "The best in the world. Come right along. You are needed here now." We should give the same answer to the capitalist, and should have no hesitancy in giving him the assurance of his investing his money advantageously if applied in any form to develop the real wealth of the Territory; but to the professional man, whether he be lawyer, doctor, or preacher, we should speak with less confidence. The truth is, the learned professions are over-supplied everywhere, and new countries seem a sort of safety valve to which they invariably resort, with the hopes of growing up with the country. Many do so, and are enriched by the movement; but the great masses sink into obscurity, and are forgotten.

Lawrence has, probably, a population at this time less than a thousand; yet we have something less than a dozen members of the legal profession, with quite as many doctors and clergymen, and more a coming. We think, on the whole, it is not politic to encourage the settlement of more in the place; and yet we are not willing to do anything to retard the rapid settlement of the city. It is certain that no man, unless he depends upon labor or capital, and actually employs them to advantage, can pay his necessary incidental expenses in the Territory at the present time, to say nothing of accumulating means for other purposes.

Agents.

Postmasters in all parts of the Union are authorized to act as Agents for the Herald of Freedom, as all persons who feel an interest in the success of our enterprise, and will receive subscriptions, and forward the names, with the money, to our address at Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, or to the address of our General Agent, No. 20 Niagara Temperance House, Buffalo, N. Y.

Any number of persons in all parts of the Union, by making application to H. A. BILLINGS, Esq., our General Agent, at Buffalo, N. Y., can receive a certificate of agency by satisfying him of ability, and executing a bond conditioned for the prompt payment of all funds, other than the commission, which may come into his hands. We are desirous of putting a thousand canvassing agents in the field immediately. The field is ample, and success is certain.

A Crowd in the Spring.

The eastern emigration to this Territory in the spring will be immense. We have letters from all parts of the country seeking information, and telling of companies which are forming to locate in this Territory. All right! Come on; but prepare for pioneer life, else you will get disheartened, and wish yourself in the East again. The man who comes here self-reliant will do well, and the more of that class the better; but those who wish to fall back upon Emigrant Aid Companies, or on private individuals for support, had better remain away; for they will only return with reports of broken promises, disappointed hopes, ruined constitutions, and worse than all, empty purses.

Be Patient.

Some of our friends seemed to suppose that we were going to give a perfect description of everything in Kansas Territory in last week's issue of our paper, and were almost out of humor, we understand, because some things were overlooked. Be patient, friends. There are forty-nine more numbers due to you to complete the first volume of our paper, and you will get one each week; and if you don't find what you desire this week, wait until next. Perhaps, by doing so, you will find all you desire. We must not give you all the news at once. Should we do so, future numbers would be comparatively worthless. Did you ever think of that idea before, sapient reader?

Niagara Temperance House.

We would invite the attention of the traveling public to the above excellent Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y. S. D. ALLEN & Co., the gentlemanly proprietors, will give every attention in their power for the convenience and comfort of those who make this House temporarily their home. Emigrating parties from the East will find our General Agent, H. A. BILLINGS, Esq., at this Hotel. He will give any information in his power, to persons who may apply to him, about Kansas.

We invite the special attention of eastern emigrating parties to the business card of B. SLATER, Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis. Goods directed to his care will be less liable to miscarry than they would be directed in any other manner. We have found him to be prompt in his business transactions. Persons wishing information in relation to a passage up the river can obtain from him the information they seek, free of charge.

We have made arrangements with Dr. CLARK to furnish us weekly with a meteorological table. Our friends in the East would do well to procure a thermometer, costing from fifty to seventy-five cents, and keep a table of their own to compare with ours. They can form a better idea of the climate here than from source than by any process they can adopt, unless it be an actual residence in the Territory. The table may be relied upon as strictly correct.

Minerals.

From all the information we can gather on the subject, we have no doubt but Kansas is abounding in mineral wealth. A geological survey of the Territory should be made as soon as possible to develop its resources. We know that bituminous coal is found in abundance all along the Wakarusa, and no doubt in other portions of the Territory. The principal stone of the country is adapted to making lime of a superior quality. Mr. HAMMON, an intelligent practical brick-maker, who came out with the Pennsylvania Kansas Company, says that he never saw so fine an article of clay for brick-making as that which lies directly under the soil. It would answer a good purpose to convert into buildings, without even burning, so strong and adhesive is the material. The finest specimens of lead ore we have ever witnessed was found a few miles west of Lawrence. It will yield at least ninety-five per cent. of pure lead. In the south part of the Territory, as appears from the statement of Mr. BENTON, in his recent speech at Baltimore, salt is found in large quantities, and will ultimately be a prominent article of commerce. Rumor tells us that in the west, near the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, gold has also been found.

But with all these valuable acquisitions we think more of the productive soil, verging from one and a half to five feet deep, which is everywhere adapted to agricultural purposes, and which must ultimately make it the richest State in the Union in all that pertains to social happiness. The seeds growing out of conflicting land claims, and in discussions of State policy, will soon have passed away, and every individual will do his best to make the country all that Providence designed it—the Eden of the world.

The Weather.

The most beautiful weather we ever experienced during the month of December has been in Kansas. The whole month was characterized by warm days and moon or starlight nights, the thermometer frequently indicating about summer heat. Men were constantly at work during the day in the open air, and very generally without coats. Occasionally there was a day or two of cold weather; but not so severe as to prevent for an hour the continuation of out-door employment. The latter part of November was also mild; but the heavy winds of the season made exposure in the open air rather more unpleasant. The last week has been subject to frequent changes, and is a specimen, probably, of Kansas winters. The thermometer on one occasion was down as low as 6 deg. above zero; but it remained there only for a short time. The atmosphere is exceedingly dry, and must ultimately be the general resort of the consumptive, and those afflicted with pulmonary diseases in general, in winter. It seems impossible for a case of consumption to originate in the climate; and if it exists at all, it must be among those who are predisposed to it, or who have brought here from other localities.

Territorial Election.

A correspondent inquires when the election of members to the Territorial Legislature will be held. We cannot give him the desired information; but think it will not take place until in the spring, probably about the first of May. There is no suitable place for convening that body, and no business the squatters care about being transacted at present. We are all too busy preparing our cabins, and arranging for the rainy season, which usually commences about the first of February, to look after those minor questions of law. The truth is, we are getting along very well without any law, save that implanted in every man's heart. Would all live up to the promptings of that law, and do as he would be done by, we should have little occasion for law makers, law executors, or law expounders. We hope the Legislature will not be convened until mid-summer, and after the surveys have been made. The longer it is deferred, the better for freedom.

A Good House.

We are pleased to learn that our friend F. E. BAKER, Esq., has taken the PARK HOUSE at Parkville, Mo., and fitted it up in a superior style for the reception of visitors. The house is of stone, very large and commodious, and well calculated for the reception of eastern people on the way to find a location in Kansas Territory. Our eastern friends, coming to the Missouri in the spring, will find the most of tickets from St. Louis to Parkville, no greater than to Kansas City, yet will find Parkville much the best point for stopping with their families and resting, while they make observations in the Territory. We guarantee to all who stop with Mr. BAKER and his estimable lady the best of fare and reasonable bills.

No Snow.

We arrived in Kansas City, Mo., on the 15th of November last, since which time the ground has not been white with snow, and but a very few days when persons could not work in the open air without inconvenience. We believe there has been but one instance when the sun has not been in sight during some portion of the day.

We understand that the surveyors are engaged in running a line around the lands reserved from sale by the Delaware Indians. This will save them from repeated trespasses upon their lands. It should have been done at an earlier day.

Those in want of complete files of the Herald of Freedom should lose no time in subscribing, as our editions are being exhausted very rapidly.

Stay East.

As spring is rapidly approaching, and but a short time will elapse before emigration to Kansas will again be set in motion, we feel it our duty to stop now, in our great hurry, and caution persons without capital, and unaccustomed to labor, from making preparations to locate in the Territory. Much as we desire settlers among us, we have no desire to see new swarms of professional idlers, who have been accustomed to sedentary or no employment at all, turned loose upon us, to return after a few days and give false representations in relation to the country. We have experienced annoyance enough from this source already.

We know that we have a country here possessing all the elements of future greatness, and we wish those among us, who at the plow, the loom, or the anvil—in some department of human industry—will labor to develop it. The clerk, with his hands encased in kid, cuts a sorry figure in our streets. The idler or loafer will get but a poor reward for his long journey in coming here. Those who have drawn their nourishment entirely from others, and broke loose from their home attachments, expecting to find a paradise without exertion, will learn that it is only by the hand of labor so great a boon can be secured and enjoyed by mortals.

Those who can "labor and wait" may rest assured of competence, and shall receive a hearty welcome among us; but those who expect the dreams of all who have large "hope" to be immediately realized, and if disappointed, will return to their friends, telling how outrageously they have been imposed upon, we say, away from among us. Sit down by your mother's pantry and enjoy the labor of a kind parent in your behalf; for in the end you will say with the lamented NORTON, be where you may, "I have lived to no purpose."

Hard Times.

Almost every eastern exchange we open has a chapter headed "Hard Times." They tell the facts in relation to the state of things, and then give their opinion as to its causes. Operatives in nearly all the factories are thrown out of employment, and the usual sources of money-getting seem to be cut off for the present. Capitalists who have money are compelled to send it abroad to pay old debts contracted for goods, railroad iron, or some other commodity.

Persons who are experiencing the effects of hard times in the East must pay a visit to Kansas in the spring; and unless we mistake, our people will convince them that they must stop here unless they wish to experience still harder times on their return. We have a mild and genial climate, a productive soil, and the most beautiful landscape the eye can rest upon. No person who comes here in the time of birds and flowers, and all the *cetera* which are thrown in to complete a paradise, can gaze upon the scenery, and think of going back to look upon and delve among the rugged mountains of New England or New York.

Territorial Indignation Meeting.

We, the sovereign People of Kansas Territory, are requested to meet at Lawrence City on Thursday, January 11th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to adopt those measures that will protect us from all moneyed associations or influences—also, the tyrannical encroachments daily made by the Lawrence Association. On which occasion there will be speeches made to vindicate the squatter's right of pre-emption, and the protection of his claim until entered.

MANY CITIZENS.

The above is a verbatim copy of handbills which are stuck up in every prominent place in this city, and said to be on the cabin door of nearly every squatter for miles around. Our large edition compels us to go to press before the meeting is held; but we presume we shall see what we shall see. We are right glad that measures are being taken to protect the squatter from "moneyed associations," and "influences" as it is not a very plentiful article in this market, and the sooner such "influences" are removed the better for our pockets.

The next number of our paper will be looked for with interest by the eastern reader, as containing the finale of Thursday's proceedings.

A Visit.

We were entertained with a brief visit, on the 5th inst., from DANIEL WOODS, Esq., Secretary of the Territory, who, in company with Chief Justice LECOMPT, gave our town a hasty call while passing on their tour above this on the river. Mr. WOODS was, until recently, the editor of the Lynchburg, Va., Republican. A practical printer, and a gentleman of very pleasing address, he felt like looking in upon the first printing office in the opinion south of the Kansas river. We thank him heartily for his call, and trust he will renew it at his earliest convenience.

Severe Casualty.

On Tuesday last SOLOMON J. DERKE, a young man of this place, was severely injured in the steam saw-mill of this city, by the accidental throwing of his heel against the saw, when in motion, tearing his ankle for several inches in length, and cutting into the bone, causing an injury which must require a long time to heal. Drs. HARRINGTON and MARTIN dressed the wound in a very skillful manner.

General Health.

We learn from our physicians here that general health prevails all classes. Indeed, there is so little ill health at the present time, that the prospects are the disciples of Esculapian, will be compelled to seek other avocations, else go to other points to practice their profession.

The Election.

We had hoped by this number of our paper to be in receipt of the official vote of Kansas for Delegate to Congress; but owing to the tardiness of the judge of election, or some other cause, all the districts have not been heard from, therefore we deem it unnecessary to give any more till we can give all. But it is known for a certainty that Gen. J. W. WHITFIELD, the pro-slavery candidate, is elected by 1,200 to 1,500 majority; and we are informed in his way to Washington City, where we feel assured he will act his part well, and serve his constituents to the best of his abilities.

As we remarked last week, we consider the election a great victory of the pro-slavery party, for they have had much to contend against—large numbers of anti-slavery and Free-soilers have arrived in the Territory; but it is evident they split among themselves, or voted the Whitfield ticket. If the latter, they have certainly shown discernment and good sense. It will be an inducement for the great Emigrant Aid Society to send out some more of the same sort. We like to see our fertile Territory populated with such men. They are but a short time among us when they begin to learn that the doctrines of southern men are correct; that the great principles which we advocate are based upon a firm foundation and consistency; that they have been laboring under false impressions in regard to southern institutions, that matters have not been presented to them in a true light by enemies of slaveholders.

Such men as these coming among us are duly entitled to our consideration.—They will not be long in the South before they become slave owners, and take a stand by the southern born man in sustaining and perpetuating those great principles which we take a pride and pleasure in sustaining ourselves.

We would respectfully suggest to those of our friends from the North who did not vote the pro-slavery ticket to make immediate application to Mr. RIVERS, Merchant, Salt Creek Valley, where there is a small quantity of the *elixir* left, which has been manufactured expressly for the purpose of southernizing northern and eastern Abolitionists.—Kansas Pioneer, Kickapoo.

The above precious *moerac* is from the Kansas Pioneer of the 13th ult. Our New England readers will peruse it with interest, and to accommodate the first and only pro-slavery paper in the Territory, hurry up emigration as rapidly as possible early in the spring. We would suggest to our neighbor that a very large supply of that "elixir" he speaks of, be in readiness at an early day, else some of those coming out may not be southernized for want of the exhilarating draught in sufficient quantities to insure a proper result.

We wonder that our neighbors in Missouri, and those who sympathize with them so strongly, should object to eastern emigration, when the pioneer can be so readily moulded to suit their caprice. Perhaps the *elixir* is expensive; in that possibly lies the secret of the opposition.

Bill in Congress.

The following bill, proposed by Mr. MAEN, Democrat, from Indiana, is now pending in Congress. Mr. Benton has made a speech against agitating the question, claiming that it will disquiet the settlers, and have a tendency to retard the emigration to Kansas. He says it cannot pass at this session; and if let alone, Kansas will be seeking admission as a free State a year hence. Is not the old man right?

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, is prohibited in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska."

This bill is an exact transcript of the ordinance of 1787, and of the eighth section of the Missouri compromise, repealed last spring.

The Governor.

Gov. REEDER and suite are sojourning through the winter at the Methodist Mission, five miles this side of Westport. But little is known in regard to his future movements, or what point he will select as the seat of government. It is believed, however, that he will choose some point on the Kansas river, on account of its being more centrally situated, and better calculated to give satisfaction to all classes. The Governor appears to be in very good repute among the friends of freedom in the Territory.

A vigorous movement is on foot in St. Louis and San Francisco to establish a daily line of stages between those points. The scheme is a magnificent one; but capitalists of St. Louis have determined on applying to the Missouri Legislature for the charter of a company to carry it into operation. Capitalists of San Francisco are also moving in the matter. The route will pass through this city.

Every person interested in Kansas should preserve a complete file of the Herald of Freedom, as it will be a complete history of the Territory from its earliest settlement, and will be frequently needed as a work of reference. Until our files are exhausted we shall be happy to supply those gratis with missing numbers which is occasioned by losses in the mails.

The Capital.

Madam REEDER states that the Executive and Judicial officers of Kansas have selected a place between Douglas and Tecumseh, some twelve miles above this point, as the seat of government. This is an entire new location, and perhaps will give better satisfaction to all parties than any other site which could have been selected.

Tuesday last was one of the most lovely days we ever witnessed in January. The blizzard has made its appearance, and are seen in flocks, denoting the approach of spring. If spring is upon us, when shall we have our winter?

Important.

The following sections of a law, approved July 22d, 1854, may be worthy the attention of our legal friends at the present time. It is entitled an "Act to establish the offices of Surveyor General of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes." We have not yet learned of a land office in this district, as provided for in the 13th section of the act:

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all the lands to which the Indian title has been or shall be extinguished within said Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, shall be subject to the operations of the pre-emption act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and under the conditions, restrictions, and stipulations therein mentioned: *Provided, however, That* any unsurveyed lands are claimed by pre-emption, notice of the specific tract claimed shall be filed within three months after the survey has been made in the field; and on failure to file such notice, or to pay for the tracts claimed before the day fixed for the public sale of lands by the proclamation of the President of the United States, the parties claiming such lands shall forfeit all right thereto: *Provided, Said notice may be filed with the surveyor general, and to be noted by him on the township plat, until other arrangements shall have been made by law for that purpose.</*